

## COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

### Presidents and Principals Give Reasons for Growth of Educational Institutions.

**University of Virginia.**  
Within the past five years the teaching staff of the university has increased 96 per cent, the number of courses offered 25 per cent.

Two bachelor of science degrees are offered, neither requiring Latin nor Greek; one is practically the present bachelor of arts degree without an ancient language, and the other is more especially for the benefit of the wishing to specialize in the mathematical or natural sciences. Three years' residence is required for the law degree; a year's college work for entrance to the medical department. Five separate degrees are offered in the engineering department.

**University College of Medicine.**  
If the question were asked, "What is the main factor that has made the University College of Medicine a success?" I should have answered in one word—work; earnest, continuous, intelligent team work on the part of faculty and students. Since the form of the question is "What is the special feature that has made your school a success?" the answer is equally brief—responsibility. Every student is held strictly responsible for the performance of his work. Shirk and slack work are impossible. The daily quizzes are at once the stimulus and the register of each student's efforts, and they have made our school a success.

William R. Miller, Proctor.

**Cluster Springs Academy.**  
Cluster Springs Academy was re-organized and opened under its present management ten years ago.

Its enviable position among Southern preparatory schools may be attributed chiefly to three causes:

First, the home-like appointments; pleasant sitting rooms, daily cordial intercourse between students and the principals' families, and the excellent fare which is always served in attractive style.

Second, the selection of the best in regard to teachers, in character, scholarship and experience.

Third, The enthusiastic loyalty of the "old boys" and the patrons of the school. A satisfied patron is a school's most valuable asset.

These characteristics, combined with judicious advertising, have brought the school to its present standard of efficiency and usefulness.

**Smithfield's.**

The Smithfield Business College claims among its features of success the following: During its forty-three years' existence it has constantly added to its reputation for fair dealing and thorough instruction; it is located in a quiet, but central part of Richmond; charges reasonable, not withstanding its high standard of training.

It owns its building; thus establishes confidence in its permanency; business men know that when they call for its students great care will be taken to recommend only those who are capable; hence they frequently advise young people to go to "Smithfield's" as the best place to get their business training.

**Washington and Lee University.**

Setting forth the special features that have made Washington and Lee a success cannot be done in a single sentence.

I should say, however, that the chief factor in its success is its loyal adherence to a sincere standard of work and of moral duty. Sincerity is the keynote to the character of the great school that founded the school. It is the keynote to character of Washington, who endowed it, and of Lee, who administered it.

Its ideal is to furnish the best equipment and the best instruction by

### Lewisburg Seminary and Conservatory of Music

#### For Girls and Young Ladies

Modern buildings; fine equipment; gymnasium; large campus; delightful climate; health record unsurpassed. Elective, Academic, College courses. Music, Art, Expression, European and American instruction. For catalogue, address R. L. TELFORD, President, Lewisburg, W. Va.

### Southern Presbyterian College and Conservatory of Music

Why? Because the best possible care will be taken for heart, head and her body.

The College is distinctly Christian; the Bible is a text-book.

The faculty is large and carefully chosen.

The climate is splendid; buildings brick; the whole plant is modern. The cost is within your reach.

For catalogue, write to REV. C. G. VARELL, D. D., Red Springs, N. C.

### Stonewall Jackson Institute

#### A Presbyterian School for Girls

And Young Women, giving an A. B. degree. Thorough courses in Literary Branches, Music, Art, Sewing, Cooking.

For catalogue, address MRS. M. M. DAVIS, President, Abingdon, Va.

### Statesville Female College

Located in the famous Piedmont of North Carolina, "the best climate in the United States."

Handsome buildings, equipped with all modern conveniences. Beautiful grounds; courts for tennis and for basket ball. Strong faculty. Thorough and complete courses in every department; also, a Preparatory Department.

Christian influences. Personal attention to students. The number of boarders limited to 100.

Fees moderate. For registration fee, board and tuition the price for the session is \$155.00. Send for catalogue.

J. A. SCOTT, President, Statesville, N. C.

the best teachers, under the best intellectual, moral and social influences, amid the best surroundings, to a choice group of young men gathered from the entire nation.

These things, chiefly, have made its success.

GEORGE H. DENNY, President.

**V. M. I.**

The Virginia Military Institute is now entering upon its seventy-second year. It shows none of the signs of age. It is in vigorous growth, and is strong, active and virile.

It stands for absolute equality for all who enter its walls; no circumstance of birth or fortune has any influence in measuring a man here; every one must stand for what he is by himself alone.

Again, respect for authority, amenability to discipline, constant attention to every duty, regular hours and unfailing exercise—all these factors have been conducive in making this school what it is.

E. W. NICHOLS, Superintendent.

**Roanoke College.**

Roanoke College closed its fifty-seventh year of useful work on June 15 with a successful commencement. The number of students enrolled last session was large, and they came from many States. The substantial growth of the college is being shown by the erection of new buildings at a cost of \$65,000—three new buildings—a commons, or boarding hall, a gymnasium, and a new dormitory—will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the next session. The college has a curriculum with electives well adapted to suit the wants of all students. New departments of education, of history and economics, and of biology have lately been established.

Among new electives recently added are sociology and business administration. The instruction is thorough, and the standard high. The faculty is composed of men of liberal scholarship, eight having had thirty-two years of post-graduate work in American and foreign universities, and two others being authors of college textbooks. The faculty numbers twenty professors and instructors. The library contains 24,000 volumes. Few institutions offer so much at so little expense. The Roanoke Valley is famous for its beautiful mountain scenery and healthful climate. The moral, social and religious advantages of Salem are unsurpassed.

**King College.**

The literary standards in King College are very high, as they have always been. However, the success of this famous Presbyterian institution has been due largely to the religious and moral ideals which impressed themselves upon the students educated within her walls. All who attend King College are greatly influenced with the responsibilities which make good citizens and active church members.

The president and family live in the college building. He and his faculty are in touch with the life of each student, shaping and molding his character for the best there is in life. The endowment is being rapidly increased. A new building was erected during the past year.

**Richmond Academy.**

Richmond Academy, now eight years old, has grown from a small institution of forty students and three teachers to the large enrollment of 132 students during the session just closed.

The faculty for the past session was composed of eight trained teachers from the best universities and colleges of the country, and each one of them gave his entire time to the work of the academy. This faculty has been engaged for the next session, with an additional man to meet the anticipated increase of students.

The academy, while under denominational control, is in no sense sectarian, faculty and student body being composed of the several denominations represented in the city of Richmond.

The large grounds afford excellent opportunity for athletic development, which is carefully directed by an instructor provided for this purpose. While this encouragement is given athletics, all interference with class work is positively prohibited by the rigid enforcement of a required class standing for eligibility on any team of the school.

The administration of the academy has been under the control of Dean William L. Prince since 1905, who from the first insisted on a faculty of trained teachers who should have no other interests. To this policy has been due the great growth of the institution, both in numbers and the esteem of the Richmond people.

**Southern Female College.**

The success of this school has been due, I believe, to the fact that we have held closely to the old Virginia traditions and to the thorough classical standard. As a small college we have offered few electives, but it has been our effort to maintain an honest and thorough curriculum and to offer the very best advantages in the special departments of the fine arts. In accordance with Virginia tradition we have also striven to maintain as high a standard in the molding of character and development of manners as in mental training. We have aimed steadfastly at this ideal.

ARTHUR KYLE DAVIS, President.

**Danville Commercial College.**

I attribute the success of my school to my intimate personal contact with pupils, helping them in season and out of season and keeping in touch with them after they have entered upon a business career; by keeping them, while in school, fresh, enthusiastic and hopeful; never tolerating sham, but always insisting upon thoroughness in preparation and holding up before them the reward of noble endeavor and a pure life; by literally spending my life for them, encouraging and helping on all occasions, and always trying to inspire in them the desire to be great in service to God and man.

J. W. COOK, Principal.

**Carson and Newman College.**

Age and location have much to do with the success of a college. Fifty-nine years ago Carson & Newman College was founded at what is now Jefferson City, in the heart of East Tennessee. The school has grown with the years, and occupies a large and warm place in the hearts of the people, and especially with the thousands who have been educated there.

The special features leading to its marked success are the excellent, honest instruction offered; the moral surroundings and kindly oversight for students; the unusually well arranged boarding facilities, and the exceedingly reasonable rates. High-class education and board, including literary tuition, room, board, heat and lights, for from \$115 to \$175 per session of ten months, according to board selected, has proven popular with many people.

M. D. JEFFRIES, President.

**Mrs. Morris's School.**

The high reputation established by Mrs. Morris's School for Girls, 2 East Grace Street, and the thoroughness of its work in all departments, from beginners to graduates, is evidenced by the fact that in the seven years since its opening it has more than trebled its numbers. Its pupils have stood well at Bryn Mawr and other colleges, while its graduates have entered ad-

vanced classes in Richmond College and Randolph-Macon. The teachers are not only able and experienced in their departments, but have kept abreast of the times by study, travel in Europe, and summer courses at Columbia and other places.

**Randolph-Macon Institute.**

Thoroughness of work characterizes the Randolph-Macon Institute. The faculty is composed of degree graduates of the best colleges, and many have done post-graduate work. The number of teachers—eighteen, for the number of students, two hundred and two—makes possible small sections of classes and daily personal attention for each pupil. Yet scholarship is not all; the home life of the school is wholesome and pleasant, and the standards of Christianity are maintained as the basis of approved conduct.

CHARLES G. EVANS, President.

**Mrs. W. E. Thurston's School.**

The Richmond School of Expression, with Mrs. W. E. Thurston, as principal, is entering upon its twenty-first year. It offers two graduate courses—one in practical oratory and one in the development of the human emotions and the higher forms of artistic expression.

During its eleven years' progress it has conferred twenty-nine diplomas. Some of these graduates have held and are now holding important positions in prominent schools and colleges, while others are doing successful platform work. The work of the graduate body has been successfully set forth in the following States: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Illinois, North Dakota, Idaho, Utah and Washington, D. C., while scores of professional students, both men and women, have received the benefit of shorter courses.

**The Piedmont.**

This institution is known among our former students as "Piedmont." It is a synonym among the best business men of the South for the thoroughness in its preparation of young men and women for business life, and in the high type of character possessed by its students.

The basis of the origin of this synonym lies in the fact that it has been guided by one ideal from its inception twenty-two years ago to the present. That ideal has been to furnish the best to be had in the way of business college training, and to afford the best opportunities for the moral and spiritual development of its students.

The business men appreciate these special qualities of our graduates to that extent that the demand for more students than the institution can prepare.

**The Danville School.**

The Danville School is most fortunately situated in the hills just out from Danville. It prepares boys for entrance in Harvard or any other university. It has never had a boy to leave to enter any other boys' school, and has more than doubled its attendance during the past year.

The equipment is such as to arouse the enthusiasm of all who visit it. Like other good schools, it prefers to do its work quietly rather than claim to do what is not done. We predict for it a great future.

WM. HOLMES DAVIS.

**Co-Operative School.**

Liberal, fair and prompt dealings, with the reasonable and the just, and pupils, with a firm stand for the few necessary regulations for the good of the school and pupils.

A careful and correct class grade of each pupil on every recitation. Those who fail to give good results are given special preparatory classes in the afternoon, where they receive thorough personal instruction, and where their grades are restored when the work is more good. This requires a sufficiently large faculty for a specialist on each subject. This plan of careful individual instruction gives a culture that lasts through life, and, with our liberal terms, gives an enthusiastic and substantial patronage.

WM. A. PARKER, General Manager.

**Abrahamson's New Era.**

"Ring out the old, ring in the new, Ring out the false, ring in the true." —Tennyson.

Mr. Abrahamson, author of the world-renowned Abrahamson's Bookkeeping Chart, and principal of Abrahamson Business College, Philadelphia, believes in educational progress, and that teaching is an art capable of improvement. This spirit of progress led him to a business education and into the short cut of his own making, along which you are invited to accompany him.

What the spinning jenny and the power loom have done in beautifying, multiplying and cheapening woven fabrics, his new method of teaching bookkeeping has done in the most efficient and economical way. The millions are now clothed in fine array as cheaply as were our forefathers and foremothers in homespun linen and linsey-woolsey; and by his new method millions may receive a scientific and practical knowledge of bookkeeping ten times as cheaply and rapidly as by the business college method of teaching.

**Massachusetts Academy.**

The Massachusetts Academy, at Woodstock, Va., has enjoyed a splendid period of growth during the last decade. The secret of this success lies in the original purpose of the founders, namely, that the Shenandoah Valley was by nature and tradition a suitable location for a school that should embody the best traditions of Virginia, and hold fast to the cultivation of the sciences and arts as the true foundation for a liberal education.

Therefore, this school has modeled after the best prep. schools of England and the United States, and in Europe, and summer courses at Columbia and other places.

The location is very attractive. The buildings are new, commodious and complete in appointments. Every comfort is provided for successful work. Standing on its merit only, it invites the consideration of all parents who wish to place their son in school, and feel assured that now he will be in safe control.

HOWARD J. BENCHOFF, President.

**EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES**

(Continued From First Page)

primary course and who wish to continue their studies, enter the intermediate schools, of which there are some two hundred in the islands. The teachers in these schools are all paid by the central government, and are under the immediate charge of the division superintendents. The majority of them are American men and women.

The intermediate is a three-year course. The pupils devote forty minutes daily to each of the following subjects: English grammar, reading, arithmetic, science, and in the final year history and government. In addition, eighty minutes a day are spent in manual training or industrial work.

A student who has completed this course will have a fair education indeed. He should be able to write English correctly and with ease, to read any English college training, and to keep ordinary accounts; compute interest; have some knowledge of the geography of the world and of the history and the governmental organization of the Philippines and know the principles of sanitation and hygiene.

**Industrial Work.**

In industrial work a boy will be familiar with the proper cultivation of the common vegetables and flowers. He will know how to use garden and carpenter tools, and be able to do ordinary repairing and construction with them. And he will have been taught these things by doing actual work with his hands.

A girl will know a great deal about housekeeping according to American ideas, about the use of cleaning materials and disinfectants; about cooking, the care of the sick, sick diet, and the care of infants. In addition, she will have had a complete course in sewing, and have learned how to prepare table and bed linen and infant's apparel.

The intermediate course is followed by that in secondary instruction—a four-year course given in the high schools. There are at present thirty-five such schools in the islands, located as a rule in the provincial capitals.

This course does not differ greatly from that given in the high schools in America. The pupils study English literature, history, mathematics, including algebra and geometry, physics, economics, physical geography and geology, zoology, agriculture, and sometimes Latin and Spanish.

There are few colleges in the islands and the professions will for many years be filled with men and women who have completed only the high school course. The endeavor has therefore been to make the course as comprehensive as possible, and to give to those who complete it a sufficient familiarity with literature and science to enable them intelligently to continue their studies therein should they care to in after life.

In addition to the course just described, a special teaching course is given in the high schools. This differs from the regular course only in that the pupils become acquainted with our school methods, texts and organization, and receive actual practice in teaching.

**Special Schools.**

These eleven years comprise the regular course in our public schools. There are, however, a number of special schools under the control of the Bureau of Education, the most important being the thirty-five manual training schools, of which there are more frequently called, the schools of arts and trades. Pupils from both the primary and the intermediate schools enter the trade schools. They continue their studies in English, reading, writing, arithmetic and geography, receiving perhaps some instruction in mechanical drawing, but the major portion of their time is devoted to learning a trade, such as blacksmithing, carpentry or cabinet-making. In the Manila trade school, the pupils are trained to repair and drive motor cars of various makes, as well as launches and explosive engines of all kinds. Many hundreds of automobiles are already in use in the islands, and more are being imported constantly; so that the graduates of this department are much in demand and receive excellent wages.

Many of the trade schools—in fact, the majority of them—are entirely self-supporting, their products finding a ready sale, and the students themselves receiving a wage for work done outside of school hours. These schools are popular with the people—more popular perhaps than any other branch of our work—and provincial officials are continually endeavoring to increase their number.

In several provinces we have established agricultural schools, where the pupils are receiving practical instruction in farming. These schools, however, are not yet so well developed as those giving manual training.

The commissioners reported January 1, 1899: "It is emphatically a Norfolk institution."

"It will doubtless become necessary

tion of the sciences and arts as the true foundation for a liberal education. Therefore, this school has modeled after the best prep. schools of England and the United States, and in Europe, and summer courses at Columbia and other places.

The location is very attractive. The buildings are new, commodious and complete in appointments. Every comfort is provided for successful work. Standing on its merit only, it invites the consideration of all parents who wish to place their son in school, and feel assured that now he will be in safe control.

HOWARD J. BENCHOFF, President.

**McGuire's University School**

OPPOSITE MONROE PARK, RICHMOND, VA.

Forty-sixth session opens September 19. Certificate admits to advanced standing at University of Virginia. Each boy has constant individual attention. Classes small. The average number in each class last year was eight.

At University of Virginia boys prepared here received eight degrees in 1907; seven degrees in 1908; five degrees in 1909, and five degrees in 1910. Only experienced university men engaged in Upper School. Lower School with separate rooms and instruction for little boys. All teachers give the whole of their time to the work of this school.

Professor Fitz Hugh, of University of Virginia, writing August 16, 1909, says: "McGuire's University School is one of the very finest types of Southern private schools for preparation for college, and stands to-day in the very prime of its working efficiency. The students from McGuire's are uniformly successful in the Latin classes at the University. I can recommend this school without reserve."

Prof. Echols, of the U. Va., writing August 20, 1909, says: "Especially in mathematics have the boys from McGuire's distinguished themselves at the university, exhibiting a careful and thorough preparation which has made them marked men in the classes."

During the past ten years no less than forty-five have been entered from the school directly into the senior bachelor of arts course in mathematics, and their uniform success in this course speaks in unmistakable terms of the thoroughness of their preparation.

It is one of the few schools in Virginia in which the old-time thoroughness of preparation is carefully maintained.

**Catalogue at Book Stores and Upon Application**

**JOHN P. MCGUIRE, Principal.**

**Richmond College**

GROWTH.—Charts recently prepared at Richmond College show that the institution has been making a steady growth for many years, and that recently the increase in endowment, faculty and attendance has been rapid. During the past fifteen years the number of courses of instruction and the number of professors and instructors has increased 100 per cent. The attendance in regular college courses has increased 82 per cent. Within the same time the endowment has increased over 100 per cent. The increase in attendance of students for the past session was 13 per cent. on the highest previous enrollment.

STANDARDS.—Richmond College is now a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, and has standard college entrance requirements. The high standards of instruction and equipment in the College are well known. Richmond College degrees are everywhere accepted at their face value. Meantime facilities for instruction are constantly improved, and equipment is added as rapidly as income permits. The library and the laboratories are kept up-to-date, and the advantages of a modern college are offered to all students.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.—This school offers a thorough course of study covering two years and leading to the degree of LL. B. The four professors of law were trained in Richmond College and in the Universities of Harvard, Yale and Berlin. For information, address Dr. W. S. McNeill, Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN.—Thirty young women pursued advanced studies in Richmond College last session, and of these four won the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Better provision for women students is being made for 1910-'11, and fifty young women can be received. Applicants must be eighteen years of age and well prepared for college work. They may take one or more courses.

NEXT SESSION.—The next session opens September 22. Early application for lodgings is desirable, since during the past session many applications had to be declined for lack of rooms.

For Catalogue and Information, Address President F. W. BOATWRIGHT, RICHMOND, VA.

**The Virginia Commercial and Shorthand College, and Richmond School of Expression**

Located at Lynchburg, Va., Does Splendid Work.

It has a strong faculty, and its manager and principals are men and women of practical and successful teaching experience. The teachers are specialists in their line of work. Terms moderate. For catalogue, address

Virginia Commercial and Shorthand College, LYNCHBURG, VA.

at a future time to establish a central high school in this city to which girls and boys who have obtained a certain standard in the district schools may be advanced to engage in higher studies.

"Your committee recommend, that at the proper time the use of the Norfolk Academy, a very suitable building, be obtained for the purpose of a central high school.

(Signed) "R. A. WORRELL, "President of the School Commissioners of City of Norfolk."

"MICHAEL C. TABB, "Secretary and Treasurer."

Then and Now.

During the early period of the agitation the term "free schools" was generally used when the schools were referred to, the modern term of "public schools" not being applied to them until about 1855.

The purpose of this paper is merely to give facts relative to the foundation of the public school system of the city without comment. Therefore no references have been made to the system as conducted by the State. From 1858 to 1871 it was purely a Norfolk institution. The schools had been in operation only three years when the great War Between the States commenced, following which they were closed, and several of the buildings used as barracks for soldiers, first by the Confederates and later by the Federals.

Mr. Tabb, their first superintendent, was also secretary and treasurer of the board, and made weekly visits to the schools. For his services he was paid a very modest salary. He was later elected Mayor of the city, and on the 1st of May, 1889, was chosen by the Select and Common Councils as judge of the Corporation Court for a period of eight years. On the third day of December, 1897, he ceased to act as judge so far as signing court orders

is concerned, Virginia was being made military district No. 1, and shortly thereafter he died.

**First State-Wide Efforts.**

The writer, during the progress of his work in copying the Council records, was impressed by the views expressed by those who voted for the report made to the Councils on the 8th day of August, 1864, when the "free school system" of the South is but an experiment. It may not succeed. He was reminded of what happened thirteen years later, when, on the 8th of July, 1869, Virginia adopted a Constitution establishing public education throughout the State for whites and blacks alike. The result of this vote was:

Total for Constitution, 206,233.

Total against Constitution, 9,189.

Vote in Norfolk city for Constitution, 8,871; against Constitution, 168.

In 1866 doubt was expressed of the success of public schools in Norfolk. Thirteen years later Virginia, by a majority of 187,044, voted for a Constitution making provision for the

education of all her population between the ages of five and twenty-one years. As to the causes that operated to produce such a result it is not necessary to enumerate them. The task of this writer is simply to give facts.

The first Legislature that assembled after the adoption of the Underwood Constitution enacted legislation to put the system into operation in advance of the time required by the Constitution, and elected Dr. W. H. Ruffner, one of the foremost educators of the country, as State Superintendent. Norfolk's schools then became a part of the State system of public education.

The record shows that during the years 1864-'68 W. T. Hendren (who was a young lawyer) labored strenuously for the establishment of a system of public education.

**The Bingham School**

Asheville, N. C., has prepared Boys for College and for Life, and to be Men.

For 117 Years.

3 miles from the City. Military for discipline, control and management. Boys expelled from other schools not received. "Victims" boys removed as soon as discovered. We undertake to reform, but not to reform, boys. Failing and causing facing exclusion by the Constitution. Very complete catalogue sent on application. Phone Monroe 409.

COL. R. BINGHAM, 1911 R. F. D. 14, Asheville, N. C.

**Piedmont Business College**

LYNCHBURG, VA.